CORNERSTONE LAID AT OLD ANTIOCH CHURCH

Rev. George E. Brewer Preaches Powerful Sermon.

PASTOR THERE YEARS AGO

White People Turned the Property Over to Negroes, Who Were Members of the Congregation—Prosperous Community There Now.

MT. MEIGS, ALA., Oct. 3.—An immense audience of negroes living in the beautiful village of Mt. Meigs and vicinity, with several from Montgomery, assembled at the Antioch Baptist Church, colored, Sunday, to hear a sermon by Rev. George E. Brewer of Montgomery and to witness the laying of the cornerstone of the remodeled church.

Mr. Brewer was invited to deliver the special sermon by Rev. C. J. Davis, pastor of the church, in recognition of the former relation that existed between the white and colored members of "Old Antioch" Baptist Church. This relation existed from 1850 to 1882 at which time the white trustees deeded the property to the colored members. The white trustees were the successors of those who received the property from the original donor, Wm. C. Wright, June 8, 1850.

When the property was donated to the colored members of the church in 1882 they were designated the First Colored Baptist Church, but the colored people preferred the name of Antioch Baptist Church.

Along in the seventies Rev. George E. Brewer preached to white and colored people in the same building, endearing himself to all and for that reason his services were solicited to preach Saturday.

He preached a powerful sermon to the large congregation from the 14th chapter of John and a part of the second verse, "In My Father's house are many mansions."

Mr. Brewer took the position that the "mansions" mentioned in the text do not refer to Heaven or places in Heaven, but to churches on earth, Christ being the chief cornerstone. He then dwelt upon the custom and meaning of laying cornerstones of churches.

Judging by the many "amens" that were heard the sermon was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Capt. J. M. Handy of Mt. Meigs, acompanied Mr. Brewer, and being one of the former members of the white congregation he delivered an interesting an instructive address on the history of the church.

Rev. A. F. Owens Preaches.

Rev. A. F. Owens, dean of the Phelps Hall Bible School, Tuskegee Institute, delivered a short sermon in the afternoon and a collection was raised for the church amounting to $217.

C. P. Everett, an intelligent member of the church, and teacher in the Sunday School, read a fine paper on the progress of the Sunday School, referring to the religious instructions the colored people received from the white people before the civil war, quoting extensively from a book prepared for that purpose by A. W. Chambliss of Macon County in 1842, and endorsed by the Alabama Baptist State Convention in annual session in 1846. This book "for the oral instruction of the colored population," was published in Montgomery, Ala., by Bates, Hooper and Co., from "the press of The Daily Alabama Journal" in 1847.

This rare book, now out of print, was examined by the writer. It is remarkable for simplicity and sound doctrine.

The first question noticed in the book was: "Who was the first man? Answer: Adam was the first man and he was the father of us all."

Cornerstone Laying.

The corner stone was laid by the Mt. Given Temple of Mt. Meigs' International Order of the Twelve of the Knights and Daughters of Tabor, George E. Newstell of Montgomery, Chief Grand Mentor, the Grand Mentor conducting the ceremony. Before laying the corner stone the master of ceremonies presented the church with $29 as a donation from the Knights of Tabor. This was followed by smaller donations by the Masons and Odd Fellows.

A short address was delivered by Chief Mentor Newstell, followed by Rev. John Harris, Chief Grand Orator of the Tabors.

The ceremony was very impressive and all seemed to enjoy it.

Only two or three of the ante-bellum colored worshippers of this church are living and they were too old to attend the services Sunday, but their children still cherish the memory of the former relation between the white and colored members. Those who enjoyed the services of Mr. Brewer in the years gone by were glad to see him and to hear his voice once more. They expressed themselves as grateful to Captain Handy, one of the leading white merchants of Mt. Meigs, who brought Mr. Brewer out early in the morning in his automobile.

The church as remodelled is a thing of beauty and fit for a king. The floors are raised, the building is freshly painted inside and out, and the windows are stained glass.

A Church Builder.

Rev. C. J. Davis, the pastor, is a graduate of Selma University, and is one of the most successful church builders in Alabama, having erected fine edifices for his people at Hamburg, Lafayette, Boiling Springs, Snow Hill and Fredonia. He owns 136 acres of good land in Marengo County and valuable property in Montgomery and Selma.

The members of his congregation are some of the most successful farmers in Montgomery County. Brake Lucas, one of the trustees, owns a beautiful residence and 700 acres of land near the village. More than 3,000 acres of the finest farming land in the county are owned by Brake Lucas and other colored farmers living in the vicinity of the church. R. H. Pinkston owns 200 acres; Cornelia Bowen and sisters, 500; Louis Pearce, 120; Laura Pinkston, John Burns, Harry Ely and Silas Jones, 100 each; J. H. Smothers, 90; Harriette Murdock, 114. Louis Walker and mother, 80; Ed Lucas, 701; Haywood Smothers, Eliza Taylor, Reuta Mitchell and Henry Lee, 60 acres each; Fred Johnson two houses and lots and 80 acres; Georgia Washington, principal of the village school, owns 40 acres, besides 30 acres owned by the school and cultivated by students; James Whiting, 50; Rev. E. C. Croell, Malinda Ghee, Ben McLemore, Walter Britt, Martin Simmons and Enoch Phillips, 40 each; J. H. Michael, 37; Robert Murdock and C. P. Everett, 30 each; the Reformatory for Negro Boys, 20 acres, while Dick Weathers, Charles Wood, Alfred Murdock, James Puckett, I. C. Thorps, H. T. Caldwell, Moses Mitchell estate, Wash Glover, P. L. Lightfoot, Dock Whiting, Virginia Jackson, Henry

RACE RIOT BREAKS OUT IN GALVESTON

Negro Stabs Soldier And Trouble Follows

POLICEMEN IS INJURED

One Mexican and Four Negroes Are Severely Beaten During the Fight.

HOUSE BURNED TO GROUND

Colonel Bailey in Command of the Provisional Regiment to Which the Soldiers are Attached, is Investigating the Affair and Will Probably Order a Courtmartial.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, March 12.—A race riot was precipitated early today by the stabbing of Winfield Joel, a soldier from the camp at Fort Crockett, by an unknown negro in the "red light" district of Galveston.

One Mexican and four negroes were severely beaten and the house in front of which the stabbing occurred was set on fire and burned to the ground. The entire police force of the city was called on to quell the disturbance.

Joel who is a member of the 11th Company, Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C., lies in Sealy Hospital seriously wounded with a deep knife wound in the chest just above the heart. He probably will recover. The policeman patrolling the beat was stabbed in the back by another soldier during the melee immediately following the wounding of Joel. He was not seriously hurt.

Cause of Trouble.

An invidious remark made by one of Joel's companions about the color of the occupants of the house where the trouble occurred is supposed to have caused the attack. Joel was about to open the door of the place, it is said, when some one leaned out of an adjacent window and stabbed him. He fell into the gutter unconscious, and immediately a great crowd gathered, composed of soldiers and civilians of both colors. The soldiers and white civilians attacked every negro in sight and set fire to the house.

The solitary policeman who appeared and attempted to restore order, likewise was set upon and wounded. Realizing his inability to cope with the situation singlehanded, the officer sent in a riot call and in a short time every available policeman in Galveston was on the scene. The fire department had great difficulty in fighting the fire on account of the crowd. In the meantime another house in the vicinity also was set on fire but the firemen were able to extinguish the blaze without much difficulty.

Mob Cut Fire Hose.

Several lines of hose which were being played upon the first fire were cut by the mob and the fire fighters had to abandon the house to the flames and content themselves with saving the buildings adjoining.

Order finally was restored and the soldier who is supposed to have stabbed the policeman was arrested on the charge of assault with intent to kill. His name is Alfred Burkwalter, a private in the 15th Company from Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Colonel Bailey, who is in command of the provisional regiment to which the soldiers are attached, is investigating the affair and a courtmartial probably will be ordered.

SLEEPS WITH HIS MASTER.

Special to The New York Age.

Hartford, June 21.—Henry Greene, a Negro, was buried in the Gideon Welles family lot here Sunday afternoon. Gideon Welles, of this city, was Secretary of the Navy under Lincoln. During the Civil War, Greene, born a slave in Virginia, was taken to Washington as contraband and was assigned to Secretary Welles as a body servant.

After the war he remained with the family until the day of his death. At that time he was with the family of Mrs. Danforth, a relative, of East Orange, N. J. Greene was buried in the family plot at the express wish of his old master.

The city of Slidell, La., is situated near New Orleans. It has a population of about 3,000, about equally divided between black and white. The members of both races recently held a meeting there in which they signed a treaty maintaining that the city shall never have a race war, but that all differences between the two races shall be settled by arbitration.

AN APOLOGY.

In one of its issues of last week *The World* carried a short dispatch telling how the body of an aged colored servant had been buried in a certain cemetery by the side of his late employer. The next morning after the dispatch came a long, long "story" telling how wrought up the rich white people had become since they had heard of the "outrage." Names were given, and there was a description of some high monuments that arise in stately grandeur in certain section of this city of the dead. The story we read with no little interest, and were indignant at this exhibition of asininity by good people otherwise respectable. We had a single brief moment of relief, the name of the sturdy old warrior, too brave ever to be a coward, Morgan Bulkeley, was not mentioned in the list of those who were standing on their heads, and begging everybody else to assume that happy position.

Several days thereafter the following apology appeared in an unsuspicious place in *The World*:

In publishing a story from Hartford, Conn., yesterday morning in which it was said that some of the residents of that city, including Governor Bulkeley, objected to the burial there of Henry Greene, a negro, who was the body servant of Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy during the Civil War, we were misled by the reports of the causes of lynching in the South are misleading in fifty per cent. of the reports of the

RACE RIOT ON A STREET CAR

ELEVEN MEN, FIVE WOMEN AND A BABY SUSTAIN INJURIES IN PITTSBURG—SEVERAL SHOTS FIRED.

PITTSBURG, PA., Mar. 3—In a riot between white men and negroes on a street car at Braddock, a suburb, shortly after midnight, eleven men, five women and a baby sustained injuries, a number of them serious. Several shots were fired but none of them took effect.

The trouble started when two negroes were asked to step into the car from a rear platform in order that a woman carrying a baby might board the car. An insulting remark from one of the negroes angered the whites and a free-for-all fight started. Every window in the car was broken.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES RESEARCH DEL. 1

Racial Relations 1911.
(Legal Status of Negro)

His Greatest Service

Shelved 12-16-08

From New York Evening Post

The remarkable success of Booker T. Washington's latest speaking-tour in the South emphasizes again his great usefulness to the whole country. In this role as an interpreter of one race to another, pleading for harmony, mutual respect and justice, he is performing a patriotic service which it would be hard to overestimate. One of the foremost white educators now at work in the South exclaimed on hearing of the details of Mr. Washington's recent trip through Tennessee: "Now I believe there is going to be a revolution in the South in favor of the Negro." Of the fifty thousand persons who, according to the estimate of the special correspondent of this newspaper with Mr. Washington, attended his meetings, nearly one half were white; and in every case he was received with an enthusiasm which would have turned the head of any less balanced and sagacious leader.

Lest we be accused of exaggeration, we would remind our readers that Judge Floyd Estill, at Winchester, Tennessee, introduced Washington, the Negro, once a homeless and destitute wanderer, as "a fine type of the true Southern gentleman;" that Judge J. H. Price, another typical Southerner of high position, classed Booker Washington with the first President, with Thomas Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, Lee, and other Virginia worthies, as among that state's most distinguished sons; and that Judge J. M. Steen of the Circuit Court introduced Mr. Washington with these words:

"We believe that as the patriarchs of old were inspired by God to lead their people out of darkness into light, to guide them on the right road to right living and success, so he who is to speak to us tonight is inspired to lead his race to higher, better things. But his message is not for you alone. It is not alone for this city or this state. By helping you he helps us; by helping you he helps every man, woman and child in this broad land of ours."

All of this is enough to make any man accustomed to the ravings of the ordinary Southern office-seeker, or firebrand lecturer of the Tillman order, rub his eyes and ask whether a revolution is not actually at hand. Yet these compliments to Mr. Washington and his work were received with the heartiest approval by the earnest white thousands present who have become convinced of his unselfishness and wisdom.

Still, this turning to Mr. Washington by such men of prominence ought not to surprise us. It is just the better self of the South coming to the front. Men like the Judges we have quoted have come to see that if the races are to live in peace and comfort, the Negroes who are progressing, who are laboring in Mr. Washington's spirit must be sustained and upheld. More and more, too, men of standing are bound to recognize the obligation the South owes to the Negro. Speaking at Brownsville in Mr. Washington's presence, Judge John R. Bond of the Tennessee Circuit Court said: "I was born and reared here in the South and have associated all of my life with Negroes. I feel that as a Southern white man I owe a debt to the Negro I can never repay." His gratitude was specially for the way in which the Negroes protected and cared for the white women and children who were left at home during the war. But there is even a higher and more sacred obligation than that---the duty of caring for a backward race because it is backward, and of helping it onward and upward. The man who would injure a defective or crippled child must be an utter outcast from society; the time will come when all nations will take a similar attitude towards those human beings who are handicapped, particularly if, as in the case of our Negro, their plight is largely no fault of their own.

To this quiet but ever-present appeal the true Southern gentleman is bound to respond because he has a heart, because essentially he believes in fair play, and because he is an American. Further proof of this lies in the space given to Mr. Washington's trips in South Carolina, in Virginia, in Mississippi, and now in Tennessee, by the newspapers of those sections. The Tennessee press has yielded to Mr. Washington its first pages and reported his speeches in full, even where the proceedings called for four or more columns. At Charleston, last winter the prominent editors joined the Mayor in welcoming the colored orator; in Tennessee the editors have sat upon his platforms. More than that, the Memphis Commercial-Appeal has recently honored itself and its profession by instructing its correspondents to bear down as lightly as possible upon Negro crime and to say as much as possible about Negro strivings for betterment. The Nashville Banner is another journal that is doing its best to be just to the Negro and trying not to lay undue stress upon the crimes of the rascals who unfortunately disgrace their race—just as there are plenty of white men who do the devil's work. The Columbia State has also long battled for fair play; recently it has incurred unfair criticism for denouncing the unjust punishment of a Negro because he was a Negro.

To come back to Mr. Washington, the greatest service he can render today is plainly not at Tuskegee and not at the White House conferring as to appointments, but on the stump in the South. His bearing and popularity enables white men to speak out freely where it would sometimes be difficult to do so if the Negro endorsed were less well known. Public opinion is far more dreaded in the South than in the North; it takes vastly more courage there to break the bonds of custom and habit than anywhere else in this country for social ostracism is more quickly brought to bear. Let him who doubts this, read Walter Page's new novel, "The Southerner." The reason why the educator we have quoted sees a revolution coming is because Southern men everywhere are beginning to break away from the conventions, even the terrorism which have kept them silent heretofore. At any rate, Mr. Washington is today both a great interpreter and an inspired apostle. This must be recognized whether one agrees with him in all his views or not. It is fifty years today since the death of John Brown, who could have thought in 1859 that a colored man in 1909 would have so won the gratitude and esteem of the nation?

Has The "New Era" Come?

Shelved 12-16-08

From Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial

The signs of a wonderful change for the better in the relations between the white and black races in the South are growing so numerous and significant as to challenge the attention of thinking men in all parts of the country. It means much when a man of the social and professional standing of Justice Charles A. Wood, of the South Carolina Supreme Court, at the public meeting of farmers at Florence, in that state, declares that the risk of "Negro supremacy" in the South has faded to near the vanishing point. If there is today any such risk the white race must courageously take it "because that civilization which rests on the ignorance and degradation of any large class of its people cannot last. Be assured there is a power in this universe that makes it safe and wise to be just and generous, and to give those who have come under our power a fair chance." The "fair chance", Justice Wood pleads for is compulsory education, not illiteracy, for the Negroes; rudimentary education in letters and manual traning for the average boy, higher education at Tuskegee, Hampton and elsewhere for the superior minds.

That Booker T. Washington's campaign of education for a better understanding between the two races is yielding a great harvest is seen in the greetings given him on his recent "educational pilgrimages" in different parts of the South. His latest tour was in Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky. For a week he spoke two and three times a day to thousands of whites and blacks in many towns. The incidents that marked his stay in Bristol, Tenn., were repeated in every town he visited. A committee met him at the train and escorted him through crowds to the biggest hall in the place. The main street was decorated with flags and most of the principal shops were closed. The white population had indeed joined with their black neighbors in making the day a virtual holiday. Judge J. H. Price the son of a slaveholder and one of the democratic leaders of Western Virginia, introduced Dr. Washington as "one of the Old Dominion's most distinguished sons." "I dont know what he is going to talk about," he said, "but I am willing to endose anything he says, before he says it."

What Dr. Washington "talked about" was his old plea: To the Negroes, to keep away from the cities, to get land, trades and self-respect; to the whites, to lend a hand for the good of the whole community. Many influential white speakers, well known public men, accepted his view. "It is a joint problem for us Southern people," said Senator Ford, at Clarksville, "and I am ready to help Dr. Washington solve it." Some things said by white men attending these great meetings, as reported by a correspondent of New York Evening Post, were striking indeed:

"Yo' cayn't tell me," drawled one tall and stately man who might well have borne the title "colonel" if he didn't actually—"yo' cayn' t tell me that man ain't inspired. Why, he's inspired just as surely as Moses, sir; yes, sir, Moses."

A shopkeeper in Clarksville said:

"Say, I guess those fellows do love that man. They're always a-copin' some one. Seems to me, if they want to do some copyin' that'll do good, they ought to copy him. If they all did that, I 'spose there wouldn't be any race problem. I ain't been much of a nigger-lover, but I do believe in givin' them a chance."

The mayor, who presided in one town, declared that "the coming of Mr. Washington marked a new era in the history of both races in the South."

Perhaps there is no fitter conclusion for a brief sketch of a great movement like this going on under our eyes, today, than Dr. Washington's own testimony given in Springfield, Mass., on Sunday:

"Wherever he gets the chance the black man is making good. The race was in poverty only a few years ago. Today in Virginia, you will find 1-24th of the land owned by Negroes. Throughout the South graduates of the schools for Negroes have gone, and everywhere they have helped their race to make progress. There is a closer relation between the individual white man and the individual Negro in the South than there is in the North. In Georgia and Alabama black men who work as firemen receive the same pay as the whites. Whatever friction, prejudice and injustice there may be in many directions, the Negro gets a fair deal in the South as a laboring man."

Considering all this evidence, are we not justified in believing with Dr. Washington and the Mayor of Bristol that a "new era" is dawning in the South?

COLORED VOTERS SPEAK FOR TALBERT

BECAUSE HE SPEAKS OUT

AND DOESN'T TRY TO INTIMIDATE OR DECEIVE THEM.

Makes Only Such Promises as He Intends Keeping--Committee Praises Talbert for His Manly Stand Upon Public Questions Affecting Their Welfare.

To the Colored Voters of Memphis:

Read this carefully, study it well and listen to our appeal.

The following four questions were, by letter, forwarded to the three leading candidates for mayor of the city of Memphis, by the undersigned tax-paying, home-owning colored men, acting for the organized colored voters of Memphis, who pay their own taxes, and wish to do all in their power to lessen race friction, reduce prejudice and better our condition as a race.

The four questions asked are as follows:

First—That where petitions are presented that streets on which colored people are in majority be paved as are streets on which white people live.

Second—That from the city funds lights be placed so that the property and limbs of passers be safe from robbery and accident.

Third—That colored labor shall be used on the public works of the city, in just proportion as taxpayers, without favor, on their merits.

Fourth—That no large parks shall be bought or otherwise set aside for the colored people of Memphis, that they may have some other place than the dive or street corner to congregate on Sunday, thereby breeding crime.

These things, we believe, are due the negro, he being taxed to support these things and receiving no benefits from them.

The Honorable J. J. Williams ignored our communication entirely, and from his silence we judge he does not think we should have the things asked for, or desires the tax-paying, law-abiding colored citizens to vote for him to spend any of the taxes collected from the colored people to encourage them to beautify their homes, to purchase them a park that the races may be separate and reduce friction.

The Honorable E. H. Crump promises us nothing and refused us an audience as the representatives of the organized tax-paying colored citizens of Memphis.

The Honorable W. W. Talbert sent us the following letter, which we hope every colored man will read:

Oct. 26, 1909.

Messrs. H. C. Purnell, F. M. Nesbit, O. W. Williams, Committee:

Replying to yours of today, will say that I give you below my reply to your queries:

First—That I approve of street improvements, as you have suggested.

Second—I will see to it that lights are placed in accordance with your request.

Third—I do not believe in the unjust discrimination as to unskilled day laborers. You must understand that I favor union labor and its scales, but it is well enough in this connection to call your attention to the fact that nine-tenths of the work done for the city is let by contract, and

that, therefore, the contractors control their labor, over which I could exercise no supervision as to employment of such labor.

Fourth—Your request respecting parks is but fair and just, meaning the betterment of conditions for your race and beautifying the city, and believe that you should have had this consideration granted and provided for you long ago, and if I shall be elected, will use every effort to cause to be purchased a suitable site for a park for the colored people.

As I have stated in my previous letters to the public, I am heartily in favor of the decent, respectable negro voting, if he does so as any other good citizen, but I am unalterably opposed to the ignorant, vicious negro being brought into politics by unscrupulous politicians, who gather his registration paper and pay his poll tax to control his vote.

You know as well as any set of men that it is against the best interest of the negro to have the riff-raff of your race mix in public affairs. They are incapable of voting for the right, but are used for the gain of the papsuckers.

I want you to understand that I am a Southern born man, whose forefathers were slave owners, and let me say no negro belonging to them was ever allowed to be mistreated by anybody.

I am for white supremacy. I know this is a white man's country and always will be. Yet I am the best friend a negro ever had. I want him to advance to good citizenship. I will help him as best I can. The most ignorant negro can get as square deal from me as any white man.

I want the colored people to know that I am not against them as a race, but I am against selfish politicians herding the ignorant together and voting them by paying their poll taxes. No good citizen will allow anybody to pay his poll tax, and no honest candidate would do it.

To make myself more plain, if your committee will meet me tomorrow (Tuesday), Oct. 26, 1:5 p.m., in room No. 511, Scimitar building, I will go fully into details.

Note you say my answer will not be published or exposed. Let me assure you that I have no secrets affecting the welfare of our people, so you are at liberty to make public anything I may say or write. Yours truly,

WALTER W. TALBERT.

Can you refuse to vote for him? Would you work for a man who promised you no pay? Mr. Talbert is the only candidate who has promised the negro anything to better his condition in a manly, courageous way, with honor to himself, and without dishonor to us, as taxpaying members of our race. He has rightfully divided us, and wants the better element of our people to be recognized as men who are a part and parcel of this great city, and as lawabiding citizens, pleading for their rights. Denies us not, but promises to spend some of the money paid for taxes by the colored man so he can get some benefits from it.

We do not want the riff-raff element ourselves as associates. Why should we ask the white man to accept him?

We are not seeking political power or preferment to put any man in office—but we believe eevry white man and every colored man, who desires to promote a better feeling between the races and better the condition of the negro, lift him higher as a thinking, law abiding, useful citizen, can and will agree with both us and Mr. Talbert that we have asked nothing but what is fair, and he has promised nothing but what is fair, and to every home-owning, tax-paying colored man we appeal to you to vote for the man who has the courage to stand bodily before the bar of public opinion and say to all men: "I am a white man, but I will not, because I have the power, receive and expend taxes collected from the colored man without expending a part to encourage him to become a better citizen. I will encourage the thrifty, industrious, law-abiding negro and recognize him as a man and protect his interest."

Mr. Talbert did not come to us and solicit our vote. We went to all the candidates on even terms.

He has not contributed one penny to our campaign fund. We have raised it ourselves. He has not increased our vote. We have asked for something for our vote, and he has promised something that would better our race as a whole.

We have not asked him to pay a poll tax, nor will he do so, nor will we let him do so.

We have raised our own campaign fund, we have published our own literature, we are paying our own poll tax and defy any man to prove otherwise.

We organized our own people with only one object in view: Better conditions for our race and better conditions for this great city.

It is principle and not politics with us.

Again, we appeal to every colored man who wants to help the race to vote for W. W. Talbert, the man and only one in the race for mayor who has promised the colored man anything to better his condition. Lay aside personal feeling and friendships and put the race above your own self and listen not to ward politicians who are hired and paid, but can show you nothing that any candidate outside of Mr. Talbert who has promised us anything in black and white.

Let us vote for the winner and give Mr. Talbert the largest majority any candidate has ever received in Memphis.

Even should Mr. Talbert be defeated, we can at least let our white friends, our wives and families know that we met defeat on principles and not politics. That we did not let a few paltry dollars swerve us from our duty as citizens, as men who love our homes and families and believe to give us the things we ask means better conditions for both races.

Respectfully,
H. C. PURNELL,
F. M. NESBIT,
J. J. SCOTT,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
FRANK DAVIS,
WM. WELLS,
A. G. M'NEAL,
T. S. BROWN,
O. W. WILLIAMS,
C. H. SHEPPARD,
R. SPENCE.

NEGRO DEPUTY LOST HIS JOB

His Arrest of a White Man Was Too Much for Beaumont.

Special to The Chronicle.

Beaumont, Texas, Aug. 26.—"Dollar Bill" Campbell, the Jefferson county negro deputy sheriff, lost his commission today as the result of his arrest of a white man on the outskirts of the city two days ago. There was much suppressed feeling over the arrest, and the negro's dismissal came as no surprise today.

The negro, it seems, acted prudently in making the arrest, but the Beaumont authorities decided it was the best time to have the county get rid of the negro if possible.

Campbell was formerly a member of the city police force until Mayor Fletcher came into office, and he got his commission in the county soon after being fired by that official.

It is said that Campbell's failure to spot the right negroes in the recent crime investigation also contributed to his dismissal.

MRS. LONGSTREET PLEADS FOR MONUMENT TO SLAVES

Gainesville, Ga., August 13.—Special.)—In the presence today of ten thousand people, who packed every available inch of space around the speakers' stand, and extended blocks in every direction, the first Confederate monument ever erected in this county, which is one of the oldest counties of the state, was unveiled on the public square here. No such crowd or demonstration has ever been witnessed in this town in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Lucian L. Knight, of Atlanta, was the orator of the day, and held the vast crowd spellbound by his matchless eloquence.

Mrs. James Longstreet delivered the monument to the veterans of the county on behalf of the Millican chapter, by whom it was erected.

As Mrs. Longstreet faced the assembly a cheer that sounded strangely like the rebel yell shook the vast concourse. Mrs. Longstreet is a daughter of Franklin county and the remarkable tribute was from the friends of her girlhood. Mrs. Longstreet paid a touching tribute to the slaves of the Confederacy in the course of her remarks. She said in part:

"The daughters of Dixie, in an age of materialism, are keeping vigil about the fires of a vanishing sentiment. They have dotted this southern country, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, with monuments to the soldiers.

"But there is another monument I hope the women of the south will take hold of, with all their matchless devotion, their unconquerable courage, their ceaseless energy. I shall pray that I may live to see a monument at every capital in the south to the slaves of the Confederacy. They wrote a story of devotion and loyalty that has no parallel in the history of man. While their masters were engaged in that struggle, the results of which would leave a helpless race free or in shackles, they worked for, guarded and defended the women and children of the Confederacy with a fidelity that should be recorded in letters of gold 'across the bosom of the stars.'

"The southern soldier on the distant field went down 'beneath the red tide of battle,' soothed by the knowledge that a black man's loyalty stood guard at his hearthstone. No story like it has ever been written in the history of warfare.

"I want the noble women of this county—one of the first counties settled in this mighty commonwealth, after the landing on our shores of that most picturesque [illegible] early history, James Edward Oglethorpe—to start a movement to erect on the capitol grounds in Atlanta a monument to the slaves of the Confederacy. Other Georgia counties will follow your lead and other southern states will follow the lead of the Empire State of the South. It is fitting that the movement to honor the slaves of the Confederacy should be inaugurated and pushed to successful conclusion by the women of the Confederacy and their daughters. It is fitting that the women who lead in every worthy cause should, forty-odd years after Appomattox, find it in their loyal souls to build the fairest monument of all to the black slaves who proved to all the world that they had white hearts, during the war between the states, when their fidelity was put to the extreme test.

"If we at last are to measure up to the duties of citizenship in the greatest, freest government of the earth, in God's name, let the men of the north stop deluding the negro with dreams of social equality and political power in the south. That will never be realized while men with white skin dwell here. Let the men of the south stop lynching the negro. Let them take hold of him as Americans, to endeavor to make a law abiding citizen of him—an industrial factor in this southern land where his salvation must be worked out—and with deep sense of the duty of a free and Christian people toward an ignorant and inferior race—with a high sense of duty to the generations who are to come after us.

"But I was only expecting to ask that the women of this county would make this occasion doubly historic—write it over with the tenderness of all beautiful sentiment—by inaugurating a movement to erect in the capital of the great state we love so well a monument to the slaves who guarded and cared for their mothers in the troublous days from '61 to '65 with a loyalty that knew no wavering during the four terrible years—with a fidelity that the pen of literature will some day take hold of and immortalize in all lands—in every tongue. How many there must be before me today who recall some loving service of the slaves of the south, that extended into their days of freedom and ended only when the grave closed over them.

"I wish to contribute $100 toward the erection of a monument on the capitol grounds in Atlanta to the slaves of the Confederacy if there are as many as one hundred here present today who will give $1.00 each, making a contribution of $200 to be credited to this grand old county that gave me birth."

At the conclusion of Mrs. Longstreet's speech $200 was quickly raised for a contribution to a monument to the slaves of the Confederacy to be built on the capital grounds in Atlanta. It remains for the other counties of Georgia to respond to the patriotic appeal of the widow of the south's great chieftain.

NEGRO DEPUTY MADE ARREST

Beaumont White Man Taken Into Custody and Was Fined.

Special to The Chronicle.

Beaumont, Texas, Aug. 26.—Jefferson county's negro deputy is just a little bit wiser than most people think he is.

He proved that when he arrested a white man in the city limits and turned him over to a blue coat just as soon as he could get hold of one.

The incident occurred in the vicinity of the Neches Iorn Works. Being close by the county deputy stepped up and promptly put the white man under arrests. He then sent in a hurry call for one of the city's peace guardians and quickly relieved himself of all responsibility in the matter

It soon got abroad that "that nigger deputy had arrested a white man," but no one seems to have been able to run the report down until the real facts became known last night

Judge Campbell fined the white man $10. He was not apprised of the deputy incident.

GATES NEW VENTURE

Magnate Is Stockholder in Mercantil Concern—Deepwater Work Can Begin—Political Pot Simmers.

STUDENTS DRAW COLOR LINE

GEORGETOWN AND GEORGE WASHINGTON UNDERGRADUATES REFUSE TO ATTEND LECTURE BY NEGRO.

Mart. Add. 1-14-11

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—More than a hundred medical students from Georgetown and George Washington Universities have gone on strike against lectures given by Dr. William White, superintendent of the government hospital for the insane, because of the presence at the last lecture of about thirty negro medical students from Howard University. Expulsions, it is said, may follow.

The lectures are given weekly by Dr. White and are prescribed as part of the medical course at the Georgetown and George Washington Universities. To the last lecture the negro students were invited and the students from Georgetown and George Washington refused to enter the lecture room. Dr. White then lectured to the negroes.

(Legal Status of Negro)

There is No Race Question Where The Negroes Are Industrious

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
March 2, 1910.

Editor The Advertiser:

Last Sunday, in company with a number of people, I made a trip extending for a distance of twenty-five miles through Macon County, Alabama. I have recently made several such trips through different parts of Macon County. I never make such trips without being more and more convinced that in this county there is no race problem. White people and colored people live together in communities on the very best terms. Throughout this county there is a class of intelligent, cultured and high-toned white people such as is seldom found in any county North or South.

One of the lessons which I have always tried to impress upon the people of this county is the importance of friendly relations between white people and black people. The result of this teaching is shown by the increased property values, and there is a general feeling of safety among both races.

Our annual Negro Farmer's Conference and other meetings have impressed upon the colored people the importance of being law-abiding citizens. In these meetings we have impressed upon the colored people of Macon County the importance of co-operating with the county authorities in the matter of keeping the law. As an example of what is being done in this respect, the colored ministers institute of Macon County and adjacent counties which meets quarterly, recently decided to co-operate with the county officers of the law and have the colored people organize law and order leagues. The members of the law and order leagues pledge themselves as follows:

First—I will be a law-abiding citizen.

Second—I will strive for the suppression of crime in my community.

Third—I will co-operate with the officers of the law in ferreting out criminals.

Fourth—I will discountenance crime, immorality and all forms of lawlessness in my community.

Fifth—I will protect to the best of my ability every innocent and helpless person in my community, every worthy citizen regardless of race or color, and every worthy member of the Law and Order League.

In these meetings the importance of having the prohibition law enforced has been emphasized and ministers of the county and others have spoken upon this subject. As a result, it is found that on Saturday afternoons and other times when large numbers of colored people come into Tuskegee, very few people are found disorderly or drunk when returning to their homes. Another indication of the orderly condition of the people is shown in the fact that in our last county fair where there was a large gathering of the people, there was no police officer on the grounds and there was no disturbance or disorder of any kind during the two days of the fair.

Another sign showing that the people are endeavoring to become more law-abiding citizens is the fact that the colored people are getting rid of disorderly and immoral characters. In one community they recently asked the landlords to co-operate with them in improving the moral condition of the people. The landlords were asked not to keep on their plantations any persons who lived immoral lives.

I am pleased to note that after looking over the criminal statistics of several counties of the State, that Macon County is found among those that have a very low rate of crime. In examining the last report of the Attorney General of the State I find that only four persons were tried for murder in Macon County during the two years covered by the report. With one or two exceptions the counties having the longest school terms and the best school opportunities for colored people are the most orderly and law-abiding.

I believe that a careful estimate will show that it costs the State of Alabama from $5 to $100 to arrest, imprison and try a negro for a petty offense. For a serious offense the cost to the State for arresting, imprisoning and trying a negro is from $50 to $500. When there is added to this cost the loss to the community resulting from the time which witnesses and other interested parties lose in attending court the cost is increased very much and sometimes doubled. The same money it costs to try one negro if invested in colored schools would hire from two to six teachers and provide educational opportunities for from 200 to 600 colored children. After $500 or $1,000 have been spent on a negro in trying him for a crime, he is not any more valuable to the State as a citizen but less valuable than he was before.

I am quite sure that one of the best investments that Macon County has made is through the co-operation of colored people and white people in the lengthening of colored school terms from four to six and eight and even nine months and the building of good, substantial school houses. The building of a good school in every community in Macon County has resulted in stopping the colored people from moving from place to place so much. They are satisfied to live in the country because they find that they can educate their children in the country as well as in the city. From every point of view it has paid the landholders of Macon County to encourage the building up of good schools, and in this respect Macon County, I believe, is ahead of any county in the State.

Aside from this, as I have already stated, we have the very best relations between the white people and the black people.

Booker T. Washington

A COLORED MAN'S TRIBUTE

To the Character of the Late Thomas Green Bush.

To the Editor of The Register:

The death of Colonel Thomas Green Bush brought the deepest regrets to all classes of citizens throughout the world. Nowhere was this regret shared more by the colored people than in Birmingham, where he lived many years.

A leading colored minister of that city stated to the writer a few days ago:

"For more than eight years Colonel Bush has been a large contributor to a fund of $8,000 which I have collected yearly from the white citizens of Birmingham to defray the expenses of our settlement work among the colored people.

"Just a few days prior to his death Colonel Bush sent to me, unsolicited, his check for twenty-five dollars.

"A few days after the Atlanta riot," continued this minister, "Mr. Tillman delivered a fiery speech to the white people of Birmingham in which he declared that the outbreak in Atlanta is evidence that the two races cannot live together in the South in peace. This speech fanned the flame of race prejudice. The overhanging clouds were dense, dark and threatening.

"Following Mr. Tillman's fiery utterances Booker T. Washington was billed to deliver an address to the citizens of Birmingham. It was necessary to find a leading white citizen who would be willing to face the white people and introduce Dr. Washington. No one seemed willing to do so.

"I called on Colonel Bush at his office and stated the matter to him and asked him to perform the difficult task. He readily consented and delivered, perhaps, the speech of his life, demanding as a Southern man, fair treatment of the colored people and endorsed the work of Dr. Washington in emphatic tones and in words most encouraging. It was the bravest and the fairest speech I ever listened to and it will long live in the hearts of the colored people of Birmingham. That speech paved the way for Dr. Washington, who followed in an address endorsed by all the leading white people of the Magic City."

The writer knew Colonel Bush personally more than thirty years. He was as brave as a lion and as harmless as a dove. Always approachable, ever generous, honest to the core, disinterested, and a friend to all races and to all classes. As a friend to the "brother in black," Colonel Bush ranks with such Southern men as the late Bishop Haygood, Dr. J. L. M. Curry and the great Bishop Galloway.

In his death I mourn the loss of a personal friend, a safe adviser and a helping hand in my efforts to serve my fellow men.

A. F. Owens.

Mobile, Ala., November 20, 1909.

ANNUAL MEETING OPENED BY SOUTHERN EDUCATORS

Largest Attendance in History of Association Present at Houston Convention

Mon. Adv. 12-1-11

HOUSTON, TEX., Nov. 30.—With what is declared to be the largest attendance in its history upon the initial day the twenty-second annual convention of the Southern Educational Association met here today for a three days' session. M. A. Cassidy of Lexington, Ky., the president, rapped the body to order.

On behalf of the association, Mrs. Margaret Mattlock, of Ensley, Ala., responded to the addresses of welcome.

One of the early developments was the fact that it would be largely impossible to adhere to the prearranged program, and announcement was made that no strict regard would be had for previously appointed time for addresses. Friday's program included Dr. John W. Abercrombie of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Dr. H. L. Whitfield, president of the Industrial Institute and College, Columbus, Miss.; Dr. W. H. Elson, of Cleveland, Ohio, and President M. A. Cassidy.

It was estimated that more than 1,500 Texas teachers were present today. This afternoon's program included "a round table of superintendents of the South."

"The education of the Southern girl" was the theme for the night session with Mrs. D. B. Johnson, of South Carolina; B. C. Hagerman of Kentucky and R. L. Blanton, of Virginia as the scheduled speakers

The President's Address.

President Cassidy in his address said:

"The molding of the masses into good citizenship is the only excuse for educational public expense No one can deny that there has been marked improvement in the intelligence of our citizenship, but can as much be said for its civic righteousness? A few years ago 'graft' would have been considered as dishonorable as theft. Now it is generally considered as one of the requisites of office. A larg emajority of those who practice it have been taught, I dare not say educated, in the common schools. Three generations ago dishonest elections were almost unknown. It was then a crime as now, to buy or sell votes; but then not as now, an honest and patriotic public sentiment prevented its accomplishment."

Mr. Cassidy said schools should mould character and that in the selection of teachers should be paramount, while ability to teach should rank next. He said he was in favor of high education for women, with equal pay for them for equal work.

Dr. Abercrombie Speaks.

"We of the South are lacking in only one thing—a citizenship whose masses have been adequately trained to live ethically and to utilize wisely and in fullest measure the natural advantages with which we have been blessed. In other words, our progress in educational achievement, except here and there, has not been such as to render possible to best of development, civic, social and economic and industrial."

These words were spoken by John W. Abercrombie today at the convention of the Southern Educational Association.

He called attention to the conditions in the South disclosed by the census of 1900 and said we "await with uneasiness the disclosures of 1910."

Recounting what he termed the perversion of the home by demoralizing influences of modern social standards, criticisms of and contention within the church, the disregard of law, increase of homicides and lynchings in the South, which extends, he said, not only to the black fiend but to the better class of persons and those accused with minor crimes, Dr. Abercrombie asserted:

"The trouble lies not with our form of government, but with the people who constitute the government, not with our judicial system, but with those who administer the system. The trouble is with our standard of duty which is a direct result of the character and attitude of our homes, our schools and of our churches.

"Our educational policy must be all comprehensive in scope and extremely individualist in application. History and reason teach us that it is only through the process of education that a people can be advanced; that only through the cultivation of mind and heart can the masses be brought to a realization of that fact that violation of law, civil or moral, degrades all who participate, even all who witness or condone; that a resort to mob violence under any circumstances is unjustifiable; that crime is not a preventive; but a producer of crime; that lawlessness begets greater lawlessness; that hatred and revenge breed hatred and revenge. Woe be unto that government that makes provision for poorhouse, courthouse and jail, and at the same time neglects adequately to train its children for the responsibilities of citizenship."

The speaker advocated a proper education of the negro to solve the so-called race problem and advocated Federal aid for public schools.

Mr. Whitfield's Address.

Defects in our public school system are responsible for the desertion of boys of the country for the city, for neglect of health and for much of what he termed civic unrighteousness, according to H. L. Whitfield, president of the Mississippi Industrial Institute and College, who read a paper at the convention of the Southern Educational Association here today. His subject was "The Need of a New Conception of a Common School for the South." The church also came in for some criticism in his paper.

While Mr. Whitfield declared he was not a pessimist, he in effect called for a regeneration of methods of education in public schools as being needed to make amends for what he termed short comings of present day methods.

On the subject of the prevalence of preventable diseases, he said:

"It is due to popular ignorance that these diseases continue year by year. But at what door can the responsibility for this be laid but at that of the public school?"

He gave public health bureaus credit for much good, but pointed to the fact that they dealt largely with adults and not with the child in his period of training. The same arraignment he made in the absence of proper physical training to insure a healthy mind in a healthy body.

"there is expended in this country every year for worthless patent medicines, more than three times as much money as is expended for public education. At what door should the responsibility be laid except that of the public schools—the only agency that can reach and remove the cause."

Continuing, Professor Whitfield asked if the schools were making better citizens, if high ideals prevail, are public officials actuated by highest motives is the home life all that it should be; was not the contest between labor and capital injuring the South, why were the sons of farmers leaving their homes for urban communities in such large numbers, what causes crime, the matter of public morals? To all adverse answers he had but one remedy and declared: "To my mind there can be but one answer. The schools have been too busy in doing the sacred work of handling abstract knowledge down along the line of the

changing generations to give time and effort to supplying the demands for those real and larger human needs. What we much need is not merely the addition of social and industrial branches to the curriculum, but a radical re-organization of the whole school with reference to the future home, social, industrial and civic life of the pupils.

MODERN EDUCATORS DEFY OLD ORDER OF TEACHING

CRY FOR REFORM GOES OUT AND CLASSICAL METHODS ARE BRANDED "SILLY," USELESS AND OBSOLETE. INSURGENCY APPARENT ON ALL SIDES

Houston Chronicle 12-2-11

Insurgency is present among the Southern educators in Houston. It is an rebellion against the old order of things, the old classical forms of education. Speaker after speaker has voiced the sentiment since the convention here began. Saturday morning four speakers arose, one after another, and sounded the cry of educational rebellion.

"New teachers must come. Those now teaching have fed too long from the crumbs of the conventional table," said Prof. J. C. T. Noe, dean of education, State University, Lexington, Ky., who came with a mission, a club and an axe. "We are blind to the rivers of wealth pouring riches into the coffers of foreign corporations while we learn the names of the volcanoes in Mexico.

"My own early education was a nightmare of capes and coastlines—and now I have forgotten the name of every cape in the round, wide world. The Chinese educational system is as good or better than our own; it is at least consistent.

"I have heard the voices of mountain boys drawl 'Gallia est omnes divisa in partes tres,' while the capital of the north is dividing their own hills and valleys up and in the school house could be heard the drone of the sawmill.

"I have heard an examiner decry manual training and domestic science while he refused a certificate to intelligent applicants because they couldn't solve some silly problem in compound interest.

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Primitive Only by Isolation.

"The mountaineer is primitive only because he is shut out from civilization. He is a child until he reaches middle age. He must see immediate results. Fifty cents or a dollar today is more to him than wealth tomorrow."

Prof. Noe mounted the platform with the apology that he had been delayed 24 hours on the road and had not time to go to a hotel or to change his traveling apparel. Even though he had no time even to comb his hair, he was pardoned. The audience was apparently in sympathy with the man who struck straight from the shoulder and applauded him loudly.

Dr. George A. Hubbell, president of the Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap, Ky., took up the attack on the old, classical, obsolete methods of education.

"Our school will not measure up to the requirements of the Carnegie unit," he said, "and I am very glad that it won't. We would get away from the problems that we want to solve if it did." Dr. Hubbell said this with emphasis and evident conviction. The house applauded him loudly, again showing that the educators are out of sympathy with the methods of teaching as known a few years ago.

"The first thing in life is to have money enough to live—if you want to live nobler you must have more money," said Dr. Hubbell. He defended the mountaineers and said: "They are of Anglo-Saxon blood with Norman blended; a conquering nation undeveloped."

He told how the rural free delivery had filled their home with newspapers and magazines and how a new hope had come into the lives of the dwellers of the coves and valleys of the Eastern mountains.

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Woman With Record Talks.

Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, mountain superintendent and president of the Kentucky Educational Association, Moorehead, Ky., was introduced as "the only county school superintendent in the United States who has established a night school in every school under her jurisdiction—52 in all." He said that in these night schools pupils had come of all ages—even to 94 years old.

She showed that she, too, had the spirit of an insurgent against the old methods by saying:

"It is better to know the secret wealth of your native hills than the greatest depth of the Atlantic ocean."

She said that the mountaineer is honesty itself. "The feud is not bloodthirstiness, but loyalty to friends and family; it is a result of ambition for

Officers elected by the Southern Educational Association Saturday as follows:

H. L. Whitfield, Columbus, Miss., president.

M. L. Brittain, Atlanta, Ga., first vice president.

H. F. Triplett, Beaumont, Texas, second vice president.

Mrs. J. D. Matlock, Birmingham, Ala., third vice president.

Elective members of the board of directors:

Thomas W. Palmer, Montevallo, Ala.

J. W. Kuykenhall, Fort Smith, Ark.

George M. Lynch, Gainesville, Fla.

E. C. Branson, Athens, Ga.

H. H. Cherry, Bowling Green, Ky.

C. E. Byrd, Shreveport, La.

B. K. Perdum, Annapolis, Md.

John R. Kirk, Kirksville, Mo.

W. H. Smith, Jackson, Miss.

W. N. Walker, Chappell Hill, N. C.

C. W. Richards, Ardmore, Okla.

C. H. Seigler, Aiken, S. C.

C. E. Little, Nashville, Tenn.

F. W. Horn, Houston, Texas.

Charles G. Maphie, Charlottesville, Va.

M. P. Shawkey, Charleston, W. Va.

achievement; desire to overcome and hunger for leadership."

She told of their eagerness to learn and said, "As one long starved eats ravenously, so the mountain child, when given a chance to learn, devours his knowledge with a hunger born of the denial that is forced upon him."

She told of a girl who knitted socks for 12½ cents a day and "laid the money on the shrine of education." She told how another masqueraded in boy's clothes and toiled that she might get a schooling. She told how boys had walked for miles with bare and bleeding feet over rough mountains to get a taste of schooling.

She told these stories from her own experiences and said that she had known at least one aged woman who learned to read so that she could herself read the letters from her daughter, who had been educated and had gone away; that this old woman had sat up all night for many nights studying her speller and how finally she had managed to write her first letter to the daughter.

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Tells of Factory Children.

While Saturday morning's program was intended to be devoted entirely to a study of mountain conditions, Dr. E. O. Holland, superintendent of schools, Louisville, Ky., told of the life of the factory children.

Dr. Holland, like the others, was an insurgent in the war for reform in the educational methods. He gave a heart touching account of his investigations and the investigations of others and said:

"If we are to have strong men and women tomorrow we must care for the children of today."

He called for a better education of the young in the values of food and nourishment, cleanliness and methods of preventing disease. Like the others, he laid no great stress on the need of the people of Greek and Latin.

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Evening Session.

A constant flow of men and women poured in and out of the doors of the First Methodist Church last evening. The audience filled the spacious auditorium and balconies. The subject upon which the attention of the audience was focused for the evening was the "Education of the Southern Negro." The speakers grouped upon the rostrum were Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the Jeanes Foundation Fund and general agent of the Slater Fund of New Orleans; Dr. J. H. Phillips, superintendent of schools, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. W. S. Sutton, dean of education of the University of Texas; Hon. Clarence N. Ousley, president of the Fort Worth Record, and Edward N. Clopper, who spoke upon "The Education of the Factory Child."

Dr. William States Jacobs of the First Presbyterian Church offered the invocation, while appropriate music was rendered by the organist of the church.

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Education of Negro.

Mr. Ousley stated that the negro is here to stay and that he has to be educated. "There is no justification for the argument that the negro is not benefited by education," Mr. Ousley declared. "The trouble has been that the proper kind of education has not been provided."

Dr. Dillard spoke upon race adjustment and stated that as the negro was destined for country life he should be allowed the best of country training along practical lines. "We must improve the condition of the country negro if we wish to remove a certain crime that has been terrorizing the South."

Dr. Phillips carried out the idea of both Mr. Ousley and Dr. Dillard saying that the negro should be educated industrially, with a definite course mapped out along different lines from those employed for white children. "We hear a good deal today of social efficiency, but I say a man must be efficient industrially before he can be efficient socially." Dr. Phillips advanced the argument that the negro matures earlier than the white race and that if the habits of moral conduct are to be instilled in the race to the greatest advantage they should be effected by kindergartens. A second point brought out by Dr. Phillips was that negro schools should have white supervision, stating that it is still a responsibility that the white man cannot shirk.

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Child Labor.

Edward N. Clopper, Mississippi Valley secretary of the national child labor committee, discussed the "Education of Factory Children in the South." He quoted from the official report of the government as to conditions in factories in the South, where children from 6 to 13 years of age are compelled to work from 64 to 70 hours a week, being paid 5 to 10 cents per week for overtime. He showed the percentage of illiteracy in those states to be greater than the entire number of white people, and the children are all white and their parents natives and not foreigners. Compulsory education, he argued, was necessary to help in keeping these children out of the mills and factories until they have attained the proper age and acquired the rudiments of an education.

Mr. Clopper said that along the gulf coast children 3, 4 and 5 years old are compelled to shuck oysters at the oyster canneries. Some of the larger children work from 3 a.m. until school time and again after school is closed in the evening. He made a strong plea for child labor laws and compulsory education.

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His Death Mourn by All Who Knew Him.

Died at Robertsville, S. C., Nov. 15, the Hon. J. B. Bascomb who for years was a resident of that place. His sickness was of short duration and was brought about by an accident on the railroad which occurred on the 20th of October 1909.

At the time of his death he was a large land owner and was rated as one of the most prominently successful farmers of Hampton, Co. He was a man noted for his cultured gentlemanship, honesty, industry, integrity and truthfulness, these virtues were known and acknowledged by white and colored throughout the county.

The deceased was also widely known as a standard for peace between the races and on several occasions was the means of averting conflicts that gave apparent rise for racial disturbances. Had it not been for his timely interference and manly influence, many lives would have been lost and much blood shed in the racial disturbance that took place at Stafford's cross roads in 1876 where one white man was killed during a political dispute. The white men at this conflict were under command of Capt. Hal Richardson and the colored men were under command of the deceased at whose home a conference was held, which resulted in peaceful issues being brought about and a quiet retirement of the men to their homes. Being connected with the politics of this state he served as a member of the house of representatives two terms 1872-1874 associating with the honorables Samuel Green, Robert Smalls, G. A. Reed, S. J. Bampfield, Thos. E. Miller and N. B. Myers.

The funeral was very largely attended by white and colored, which showed the respect and high esteem in which the deceased was held by all.

A widow, two sons, and one daughter survive the deceased, one son the Rev. L. B. Bascomb of Birmingham, Ala., the other Prof. A. S. Bascomb, principal public school of Beaufort, S. C., and Mrs. E. M. Primus, teacher in the Pineland graded school. The Rev. E. J. Ravennah of Gillisonville, performed the last sad funeral rites, assisted by other visiting ministers and the remains were interred in the family burial ground at Robertsville.

Peace to his ashes.

Eliminating the Negro

Boston Advocate 11-27-09

Senator Shelby M. Cullom is the first prominent Republican, we think, openly to favor the "elimination" of the Negro from Southern politics. He is represented as saying in an interview, and several days have passed without his denying it; "Give that section of the country an exclusively white ballot or a franchisement which will mean absolute and unequivocal white supremacy in the management of its whole affairs, and there's not a state below Mason and Dixon's line which will not be found in the Republican column of the electoral college. This is the senator's own condensation of a lengthy statement. Cut out the black man, and the south, really believing in and needing the enforcement of the Republican doctrine of protection, will become Republican. Now that section is held in leash by the fear of Negro domination. Assure white domination, and the people will vote with our party, to their great financial benefit and our continued grip on the offices. This is about what the senator has to say. We see nothing about holding out the privilege of the suffrage to the black man as the prize of intelligence, or of the acquirement of material possessions, or of the attainment of character. From all that appears, he practically adopts the sentiment attributed to Governor Vardaman that he would no more allow the ballot to Booker Washington that he would to the little coffee-colored coon that blacks his boots. To the supremacy of the Republican party and of protection he would sacrifice the aspirations of every black man south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Very good: but Senator Cullom surely must have heard somewhere that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations, and if he has read the history of his country with attention he must, it would seem, realize that what he proposes is to leave the political status of the black man an unsettled question. For he has thrown consistency to the winds in his attempt to placate the Negroes of the North by saying that they should continue to have the ballot, while the "objectionable vote"—a euphemism for the colored vote—out to be erased at the South. The issue of the black man as a citizen of the United States and a voter of the United States can never be settled by such a flimsy compromise as that.

For years—more years than Senator Cullom has lived—subtle American politicians have been trying to put the Negro question out of sight; to eliminate the Negro, as they are fond of putting it in these latter days. How well—or how poorly—they have succeeded is written, sometimes in letters of black, sometimes in letters of red, on almost every page of the nation's history. They have failed they always will fail—not because of irreconcilable fanatics, not because the Negro is a black man and the Caucasian a white man, not because of the persistence of racial prejudices; but because they forget justice. And forgetting justice to insure a protective tariff will always be as disastrous to the white man as to the black man.—*N. B. Standard.*

WHITE VOTERS TURNED DOWN BY REGISTRARS

One Aged Veteran With Life Certificate Snubbed Be-cause He Is An[illegible]

YOUNG MEN GET PAPERS BY DONNING WHITE RIBBON

Many Against Amendment Are Required to Read Constitution and Are Turned Down When They Stumble on Word.

Keenly was interest yesterday morning about the courthouse when it became generally known that a fair percentage of those who presented themselves for registration were being rejected by the registrars.

Just how many were turned down yesterday is unknown. However, so many were refused the right to qualify themselves for the amendment election Monday that in certain sections of the city the greatest indignation prevailed.

White men were forced to read from the constitution of the United States, whereas lawyers of the city contend that such provision was made not for the purpose of hindering the white man in the exercise of his suffrage, but to maintain the purity of the ballot as concerns the negro.

One old soldier testified that a life certificate which he had procured some years ago in another county was not allowed to be transferred to Jefferson on account of the fact that he is illiterate. He contends that the registrars transcended their power when they usurped his position after he had already obtained the qualification.

Many Young Men Rejected.

Many young men, recently become of age, were rejected in spite of the fact that they declare that they possess an education as good as the average [illegible] of the country. [illegible] constitution, containing [illegible] words of several syllables, stumped them, especially as they had become a little nervous.

D. W. Houston, a court attache, makes affidavit to the effect that several young men of his acquaintance who had been denied the right to register on various grounds were given that right after they had returned bearing on their lapels white ribbons.

The registrars, it is said, are unanimously in favor of the proposed amendment.

They issued a statement last night in which they denied that favoritism was being shown in the registration.

Some of the affidavits procured yesterday follow:

Had Life Certificate.

State of Alabama, county of Jefferson.

Personally appeared before me, Jack T. Stallings, a notary public, in and for said county, in said state, Champion H. Parker, Mark, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was a Confederate soldier and is now 66 years of age; that he entered the service at 16 years of age in Captain McGill's company, Twenty-fifth Georgia volunteers, and served one year in the army of northern Virginia with Longstreet's army corps, engaging in the battle of Gettysburg and various other general engagements of the army of northern Virginia in 1863; that in the early spring of 1864 he was transferred to Wheeler's cavalry with a Georgia regiment and served with this command until his final surrender in North Carolina in the early part of 1865. Affiant further says that in the spring of 1905 he removed to Cullman county, in Alabama, and was registered there on November 26, 1907, producing a life certificate from the county registrars, William Self, James Holland and Charles Pinckard, and voted in that county during the years that he resided there. Affiant further says that he has lived in Jefferson county, Alabama, for the past four years, and on November 26, 1909, he went before the registrars of Jefferson county, Alabama, each of whom is for the amendment to the constitution, and presented his life certificate to them and they proceeded to prepare the necessary paper, and when they requested him to sign the necessary papers they had prepared he stated to them that he could not write his name. They thereupon refused to register affiant or transfer his registration to this county, as provided by law. Affiant further says that at the time he offered to register there was a preacher there from Adamsville precinct, Jefferson county, who was in there just ahead of him and said something to the registrars, and at said time affiant was wearing the badge adopted by the anti-amendment committee and was against the amendment, which fact was known to the said registrars.

His
CHAMPION (X) H. PARKER.
Mark

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 26th day of November, 1909.

JACK T. STALLINGS,
Notary Public.

Ribbons Were Watched.

State of Alabama, Jefferson County.

Personally appeared before me Jack T. Stallings, a notary public in and for Jefferson county, Alabama, D. W. Houston, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is a citizen of Jefferson county and has resided in said county for 41 years; that he now holds the official position of court deputy for the city court of Birmingham, Alabama; that on Thursday, the 25th inst., in the city of Bessemer Joe Goodwyn and J. S. James, both of whom are citizens of said county and who have recently become 21 years of age, in the presence of affiant appeared before the registrars of Jefferson county for the purpose of getting registration certificates. The registrars were E. A. Wright and D. R. Dunlap, both appointed by his excellency, the governor, B. B. Comer. The registrars claimed that said applicants were not entitled to registration certificates and refused to issue the same to them.

That one hour after that the said

...yn and the said James returned ...hite ribbons on the lapels of their ...ats and asked that they be registered as voters of Jefferson county. The registrars then decided that they were entitled to the certificates and immediately issued one to each of the applicants.

Affiant further says that he saw one ——— Smitherman, who, upon his first application to said registrars in Bessemer for a certificate was denied his request upon the ground that he did not interpret to their satisfaction the constitution of the United States. In two hours after his application was turned down the said Smitherman returned to the said registrars with a white ribbon upon the lapel of his coat and had no trouble in satisfying the said registrars of his eligibility as a voter and they immediately issued him a registration certificate.

D. W. HOUSTON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ...th day of November, 1909.

JACK T. STALLINGS,
Notary Public, Jefferson County, Ala.

Had on Red Bow.

State of Alabama, Jefferson County.

Personally appeared before the undersigned authority, Ben Belew, who, being duly sworn, says on oath as follows:

I am a white man and reside in Avondale, Jefferson county, Alabama, and have lived here a little over four years, and was born in Alabama; I became 21 years of age the 13th day of August, 1909. I presented myself for registration before the board of registrars of Jefferson county, Alabama, this day, and the registrars gave me a book and told me to read it; I read a little of it and they then made me quit; and then said you cannot read well enough, pass out. They refused to let the register. I had on my red bow when I went to register.

BEN BELEW.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ...th day of November, 1909.

J. W. ALTMAN,
Register in Chancery.

Country Boy Rejected.

State of Alabama, Jefferson County.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, R. Beardon, who being duly sworn, says on oath that he is a resident of Jefferson county, Alabama, and that W. H. Beardon is his son and that the said W. H. Beardon has a common school education just as other country boys have and can read and write, and that he was present when the registrars of this county refused to allow his son to register so as to be able to vote. One of the registrars handed the boy the constitution and he started to read it, and they then took it from him and told him to pass on out. We are against the amendment, but I don't know how the registrars found it out.

R. BEARDON.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this November 26, 1909.

J. W. ALTMAN,
Register in Chancery.

Couldn't Read Well Enough.

State of Alabama, Jefferson county.

Personally appeared before me, the un-

.CLUDE NEGROES FROM STREET IN NEW YORK TOWN.

Residents and property owners in ...em districts which have the prost ...t of invasion by negroes, were ...tified yesterday when the announce...de by John G. Taylor, ... of the Association of ...perty owners of West One Hun...and Thirty-sixth street, that suf...signatures had been obtained ...organization to an agreement that would restrict to white residents that street between Lenox and Eighth avenues, says The New York Herald.

As a result of the success in the restriction in this street steps were immediately taken to form all of Harlem into an organization of property owners who will pledge themselves not to sell or rent their property to negroes. It was also proposed to make a determined campaign to eliminate negro tenants from the streets they now occupy.

The organization which will take the matter in hand is the Property Owners' Protective Association of Harlem which is an outgrowth of the West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street Association. While the details of the project have not been worked out, Mr. Taylor said yesterday that a new street would be taken up immediately and all of the property owners would be asked to sign an agreement to restrict the use of their houses to white tenants.

"We are going to insist upon a strict enforcement of the law against all lawless persons gathering on the streets," said Mr. Taylor, "and if the police do not clear the streets of offending women and brawling men, we will employ detectives of our own to watch the situation, even if we have to place a man in every block.

To Keep Watch On Police.

"The work of these detectives will not be so much to make arrests as to watch the police and see that they do their duty. The reports made by the detectives to us of violations of the law will be used in communications to the Police Commissioner. In some portions conditions are intolerable, and it is unsafe to walk along certain streets at night. The 'hat game,' in which women grab a hat and run into a hallway, when the owner pursues them, only to be assaulted and robbed. This has happened frequently as have also assaults with black jacks and gloves filled with plaster of paris and allowed to harden on the hand."

SYRIANS WOULD NOT BE ENSLAVED

APPEAL TO AUTHORITIES

FEAR U. S. IS FORCING THEM IN INFERIOR RACE CASE.

Important Developments in Recent Cases of Naturalization Have Come to Light Through Correspondence to U. S. District Attorney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Syrians in the United States, who believe that they are threatened with being forced by the bureau of immigration and naturalization of the department of commerce and labor into the position of an inferior race on a par with the Chinese, have brought their appeal to Washington, and are at the point of submitting their case as one of international importance to the state department.

Dr. Justin S. Kirreh, of New York, is in Washington in their behalf, and has succeeded in enlisting the interest of Acting Secretary Hunting Wilson, Assistant Secretary Adee and Counselor Henry M. Hoyt of the ... department, which he saw today.

An important development in the matter was the production tonight of a letter written on October 17 by Richard K. Campbell, chief of division of naturalization, to United States Attorney Charlton R. Beattie, at New Orleans, suggesting to him that he refrain from bringing naturalization cases affecting Syrians "before courts, etc., whose policy indicates its probable decision, contrary to that entertained by this office, especially in view of the fact that they have been unable to satisfy you, who would have to represent the government in these cases, that the construction contended for is the true one."

Mr. Campbell argues in his letter that as the courts generally adopt the view expressed by the division of naturalization and should that view be contrary to the popular will, that will may easily find expression through future legislation extending the right to become naturalized to Asiatics of the so-called Indo-European type.

SHOULD COURTS OVERRULE?

"If, on the other hand," Mr. Campbell goes on to state, "the courts overrule the opinion that I have formed and some Hindus, Arabs, Syrians, Persians and others within the power of the United States to secure a free interpretation of the words 'free white persons' as will add these peoples to the citizenship of the United States, it will be a very difficult matter and certainly a very embarrassing one for congress to find the means to give expression to this feeling. Perhaps it would be hard to find any better word, or any that would more forcibly designate the people who may become naturalized, and thus by implication to exclude others. It would certainly be almost impossible, unless we are prepared to offend each of the Orient [illegible]

Democrats Angry

Defeat of Disfranchisement Amendment a Terrible Blow in Maryland

Baltimore, Md., November 17.—It has been rather quiet in the Democratic camp as the anti-Negro politicians are just getting over the bitter defeat administered at the recent election in which the disfranchisement measure was defeated.

Last week, William Shephard Bryan, former acting attorney-general of Maryland, and an advocate of Negto disfranchisement, declared that as the people had spoken so unmistakably against disfranchisement, it would be foolish to submit another amendment in 1911. This declaration is from a man who stated if he had power of a Turkish sultan he would issue a ukase disfranchising the Negro.

While white Republicans and independent Democrats voted against the amendment in order to save their own power, they are not so much in love with the Negro.

To the close observer it looks as if Maryland is a Republican state. Indeed, the late I. Freeman Rasin, Democratic boss of Baltimore, was quoted as saying that Maryland has been Republican for years. The State gave large majorities for McKinley in 1896 and in 1900. In 1904, just after trick ballot law had been enacted, the Republican named one presidential elector—Charles J. Bonaparte. The same was repeated in 1909, when eleven counties out of twenty-three had election laws distinctly favorable to the Democrats.

The Republicans would have triumphed all over the State the other day if the fair election law enacted in 1896 had been on the statute books.

FEAGIN NOW SECRETARY OF SOUTHERN EDUCATORS

Alabama State Official Honored by Association in Session in Texas

HOUSTON, TEX., Dec. 2.—Governor Joseph Folk, of Missouri, delivered the final address at the closing session tonight of the twenty-second annual convention of the Southern Educational Association. He spoke on "Education in a Republic."

Governor Folk's address was received with emphatic expressions of approval.

After the election of officers today, the new board of directors met and chose William Feagin, of Montgomery, Ala., secretary for the term of four years. The office of treasurer, held by F. P. Burns of Atlanta, Ga., was abolished. The morning session was devoted in part to the "Education of the Mountain Child." Other papers touched on the problems of the teacher and other phases of educational work. The afternoon was given over entirely to entertainment.

The following officers were elected:

WILLIAM FEAGIN.

H. L. Whitfield, Columbus, Miss., President; M. L. Brittain, Atlanta, Ga., First Vice-President; H. E. Triplett, Beaumont, Texas; Second Vice-President; Mrs. J. D. Matlock, Birmingham, Third Vice-President.

Among the directors are: Thomas W. Palmer, Montevallo, Ala.; J. W. Kirkendall, Fort Smith, Ark.; C. E. Byrd, Shreveport, La.; W. H. Smith, Jackson, Miss.; C. W. Richards, Ardmore, Ok.

The secretary and other appointive officers will be announced later. The directors will select the next annual meeting place.

Community Life.

Prof. J. J. Doyne, President of the Arkansas State Normal, discussed "The Teacher as a Factor in Community Life."

"If there are agencies militating against the physical, moral and spiritual welfare of the community, who," he asked, "more than the teacher, should be more keenly alive to the danger that lurks here, or stalks unabashed among the people."

"Then let him in all good conscience measure up to his estimate of what the province of a teacher really is.

"It is true he may be a pioneer in those works; the way through the wilds must be blazed by him and the hunting of the storms may threaten his destruction, but who shall say that for these reasons he may evade the issue and rest content in the thought that what others have not done he need not undertake."